COMMISSIONERS TAKE RADICAL MEASURES TO QUIET THE PUBLIC CLAMOR-THE MEN AT

WHOM THE MEASURE IS AIMED-DISORDERLY HOUSES SUD-

DENLY CLOSED UP. The transfers of police captains which were predicted in The Tribune yesterday morning were ordered by the Police Commissioners at their regular meeting in the afternoon. Thirteen captains were moved about, but as the transfer of a captain from his precinct involves the transfer of another captain into it, and as the Commissioners chose to place a captain temporarily in command of the Morrisania squad during the illness of Captain Hooker, it was evident that the captains aimed at were Doherty, O'Connor, Donohue, Creeden and Haughey. Commissioner MacLean vigorously opposed the transfers on the ground that the captains should be compelled to perform their duties in the precincts where they had laid themselves open to suspicion, or else be brought before the Police Board on charges, Captain Devery partly saved himself from the imputation of being transferred for cause by writing a letter to the Commissioners asking to be transferred. He said that the indictment against him might hinder him in his duties, A broad hint may have been given to him after the consultation between two of the Commissioners and Superintendent Byrnes on Monday afternoon, when the transfers were ar-

MR. MACLEAN OPPOSES THE TRANSFER.

Commissioner Martin said he thought Captain Devery had made a manly request, and he moved that Captain Devery be sent to the station in Old Slip and Captain Moses H. Cortright be sent to the Eldridge-st. station. Commissioner MacLean promptly opposed the motion to transfer Captain Devery, saying: "It seems to me that if there was so much neglect of duty in Captain Devery's precinct as to warrant his indictment by the Grand Jury, the public has presumptive evidence of his guilt, and under such circumstances I do not think it is well to make the transfer. Besides, this matter involves every officer of the department, and it seems to me that is the very reason why

settled.

The other Commissioners took the side of Mr. Martin, and voted to transfer Devery and Cortright. Then Mr. Martin presented the following light of control of the case is passive should nominate candidates who will advocate them."

In the next issue of "The Journal of the Knights of Labor" there will be an address to the order by Mr. Sovereign. On Saturday he will go to Boston. His office will be at Des Moines, lowa, where he lives. lowing list of captains to be transferred, saying that he moved the transfers for the better discipline of the force, after consulting with the Superintendent:

the Superintendent;
Michael Doherty, from the Fifth-st, station to the
Leonard-st, station; Adam Cross, from Leonard-st,
to Fifth-st; Timothy Creeden, from Mulberry-st,
to Morrisania; John T. Stephenson, from Mallsonst, to Mulberry-st.; Donald Grant, from the Broadway Squad to Madison-st.; Richard O'Connor, from
West Thirtieth-st, to Church-st.; J. J. Donohue,
from Church-st, to West Twentieth-st.; William
Schultz, from West Twentieth-st.; William
Schultz, from West Twentieth-st, to Delancey-st.;
William R. Haughey, from Mercer-st, to West
Porty-seventh-st., and Max F. Schmittberger, from
West Forty-seventh-st. to the West Thirtieth-st.
station.

station.

The motion started a discussion, in which Commissioner MacLean argued against the other members of the board much as follows:

Mr. MacLean—I am opposed to this. Several of the captains have provoked inquiries regarding the management of their precincts, and it would be better to let them stay where they are and not protect their reputations in the face of the inquiries made.

of the inquiries made.

Mr. Sheehan—The transfers are not necessarily made because of neglect of duty. The changes are likely to benefit the discipline of

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY MR. M'CLAVE.

Mr. McClave-It has been the custom of the Commissioners to make transfers of captains occasionally, just as business men take account of stock. It may be well as a matter of police business to make such changes. The fact that inquiries have been made publicly about the conduct of the captains is the best reason for

The captains were transferred, Mr. MacLean voting "no." Superintendent Byrnes was directed to have the captains change about at 8 a. m. to-day. Sergeant O'Toole, of the Central Office, was placed in command of the Jefferson Market Police Court squad.

Some of the captains who were transferred esterday evidently had a warning of what was coming, for the disorderly houses in their precincts were closed up tight on Monday and the women moved from the houses. In West Thirty-first-st. and in West Fifty-third-st. a number of the women moved from the houses number of the women moved from the houses late on Monday night. Most of the disorderly houses in those streets and in other parts of the city were empty yesterday. It was said that precinct detectives had gone to the houses and told the women that they must move immediately. The conversation at one of the houses was repeated as follows:

Detective—You must move out of here at

Detective-You must move out of here at

Detective—You must move out of here at once.

Woman—Why?
Detective—Never mind why. You must get out, bag and baggage, by to-morrow.

Woman—Where shall we go?
Detective—Go into flats. Not to carry on your business there, understand, but to wait until this storm blows over. It may be only for a month, and perhaps you will not be able to resume at all; but you must leave here at once. The women who received such warnings knew better than to make objections. They did not s'and upon the order of going, but went out in a hurry.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who has caused a good part of all the flurry and worry, said last evening: "The transfer of the police captains was a measure which I had anticipated. I look

evening: "The transfer of the police captains was a measure which I had anticipated. I look upon the action as a childish attempt to evade the real issue. The police will understand it. The transferring of a few captains was not what was wanted, but the compelling of the captains to enforce the law in their precincts. The trouble is that those in authority do not want to have the law enforced against the disorderly houses."

"What do you think of the sudden closing of many such houses in the city?" Dr. Parkhurst

to find where those houses were when they wanted to find them. It also shows that the police can close such houses at short notice when they really want to close them. The performance of yesterday doubtless was planned to throw dust in the eyes of the public and create an impression that if the women were to be driven out of such houses they would have to go into flats and tenement-houses or into the streets. Two of the women who had been driven out of houses in West Thirty-first-st. came to see me last evening and asked what could be done for them, as they were homeless and destitute. I told them I was glad to see them, and would gladly help them if they wished to reform. I believe that there is enough Christian charity in the city to provide homes and employment for those women who wish to give up their wicked business and lead honest lives. The police have been driven to cover, and the sudden closing of the disorderly houses for a time is the kind of cover they have selected. We want a permanent enforcement of the law, and the captains might as well put their noses to the grindstone." when they really want to close them. The per-

Police Captain Gallagher, of the East Twenty econd-st, station, followed the lead of the other police officers who are getting anxious by making a raid on three disorderly houses in his precinct on Monday night. The places were No. 262 Third-

were arrested; No. 331 Third-ave., one flat kept by Jessie Murphy and another by May Clark. In these two places the police found fourteen girls, all of whom, together with the Murphy and Clark women, were arrested. Morris Naussbaum, agent for the owner of the house, was afterward taken into custody on a charge of letting his premises for disorderly purposes.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Naussbaum, Lucy Graves, Jessie Murphy and May Clark were held in \$500 ball for trial. Mary Smith was fined \$5. The fourteen girls were discharged.

A NEW LABOR LEADER TALKS

J. R. SOVEREIGN, SUCCESSOR OF MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, IN TOWN.

HE IS A PLAIN, STRAIGHTFORWARD WORKING MAN-WHAT HE HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH

FOR THE KNIGHTS. James R. Sovereign, the new General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has been in this city since last Saturday. He has avoide talked freely to a Tribune reporter. He is at the Broadway Central Hotel, where he is stay ing with C. A. French, H. B. Martin, J. M. Kenney and T. B. McGuire, members of the General Executive Board of the Knights. Mr. Sovereign is totally unifke his predecessor, Mr. Powdarly. has none of Mr. Powderly's magnetism or impul-He is much more self-possessed. tall and spare. His manner is frank, and it is easily seen that he is a workingman. After he had been induced to speak yesterday he said:

get acquainted with the Knights here and to look been referred to the General Assembly. standing the reports to the contrary. Only the undesirable elements have left our ranks Powderly's retirement will not affect the

Mr. Powderly's retirement will not affect the order.

"I have received many letters of congratulation from old Knights in all parts of the country, who are returning to the order in large numbers. These men believe that there will be a great revival in the ranks of the order, with the 'A. K.' (the secret ritual of the order) under one arm we will go out among the masses and ask them to get their rights. We shall appoint organizers in all parts of the land. I will do all I can in this work of agitation, education and organization. I shall make friends wherever we can. We are willing to meet the American Federation of Labor and other organizations half way. The Knights of Labor have passed through their darkest days, and I am confident that they will increase greatly in number and influence until the country is ours.

"I am a Bemocrat in the broad sense of the word. I am a Republican because I believe in the rule of the people and a Republican Government. I am not a Communist and I do not advocate violence. I am in favor of carrying the principles of the Knights of Labor to the ballot-box. Knights will vote for candidates who support our principles. If there are no candidates who support our principles. If there are no candidates who support our principles who the next issue of "The Journal of the Knights
In the next issue of "The Journal of the Knights

COLLAR MAKERS AROUSED.

TROY PEOPLE REGARD THE WILSON HILL AS A BLOW AT THEIR INDUSTRIES-SENATOR

MURPHY WILL HELP THEM. Troy, N. Y., Dec. 5 (Special).-The disastrous effects of the Wilson bill are already made manifest in this city, which is the centre of the United States collar and cuff interests, and therefore rightly termed the "Collar City." The ruinous result of the bill has even made itself perceptible to United States Senator Murphy, and on behalt of the collar and shirt employes of this city he will oppose the bill so far as it affects this particular industry. For years the collar, shirt and cuff trade has been the leading industry of Troy, and on account of these products her name has been made a world-wide household word. To-day the capital employed in the business is \$5,000,000; an-299 45; whole number of employes, 15,749. The percentage of wages is 44% per cent of sales and 60 per cent of cost. The collar and cuff business i localized in the hands of about thirty concerns, ong whom there is a sharp and unflagging com-

This necessitates the placing of the product upon the market for the lowest possible price. The whole community relies for support upon the success of this industry. The shirt business is not confined to this city, but is scattered throughout the out lying country towns. The tariff of 1883 gave no recognition and practically little protection to this important industry, and the advent of German collars, cuffs and shirts made protection inevitable. The customs laws of 1890, while not excluding the German goods, gave a little better protection in that they permitted the continuance of manufacturing, and thus gave labor an opportunity to make at least flying wages. That protection, in-adequate as it was, saved the industry from demolition at the hands of the German manufacturers. The present proposed reduction in the Wilson bill will facilitate the entry of German goods. That this is true is demonstrated by these facts, which the Free-Traders have been and are unable to dispute; A forewoman in Germany receives 2 marks, or 33 a week; in Troy she gets 312 or 314 and upward. A German engineer gets 19 marks a week, while the Trojan gets 312 to 315. The cost of ironing the goods in Germany is equal to the Troy cost, because there they iron by hand, while here machines are used. The Troy girls make three-fourths more wages than the German workers, whose average wages are from 3144 to 3360 a week. In Glesgow they get the equivalent of 32 a week. In Glesgow they get the equivalent of 32 a week. In the factories suspended operations. Up to that time Troy had a monopoly of the world's collar trade. With the strike came the discovery that the factories suspended operations. Up to that time Troy had a monopoly of the world's collar trade. With the strike came the discovery that the German goods could be imported, and the result seriously crippled the American industry. The German collars, including freight and duty, can be sold here for 77 cents, less 6 per cent, while the Troy goods, showing an equal amount of Coth. Cost to make 81 cents. Another brand of German make, which, duty paid, can be sid in this country for 5141 a dozen, costs the Troy Erms 515a. About 69 per cent of the collars of Troy are sold for 516 a dozen. The average profit is 5 per cent. In this city the greatest hostility is manifested toward the pro recognition and practically little protection to this important industry, and the advent of German

THE BAY STATE WANTS COMMISSIONER HARRIS. rest of the States in educational matters, is plan-ning to fortify itself in that position for a long time to come. It now proposes to get W. T. time to come. It now proposes to get W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, at the head of its school system. The secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, J. W. the Massachusetts State Board of Education, J. W. Dickinson. who occupies a position in the school system of the old Bay State similar to that of Superintendent or Commissioner of Public Instruction in other States, is expected to retire shortly, and it is to this place that it is proposed to have this educator of National prominence succeed, if he can be induced to take the office.

Mr. Harris in his present office receives a salary of \$3,000. It is argued that the small compensation, the vicissitudes of politics, which render his tenure of office uncertain, and the wide extent of his field making tangible results scarcely perceptible, will operate to make him look upon an offer with favor.

favor.

Furthermore, the change would mean that he would live in a State to which he is much attached. The Massachusetts State Board of Education pays its secretary about \$5.50, a salary larger than Mr. Harris now gets, but whether it is enough to offset the greater honor of being the leading figure in the educational system of the country is a question for him to decide.

Invitations have been sent out by the Ladies Benevolent Society of the Church of the Mes-siah, Park-ave, and Thirty-fourth-st., for a reception to be held in the chapel of the church nex Friday evening in celebration of the seventieth Friday evening in celebration of the seventieth birthday of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer. Between 200 and 400 invitations have been issued to prominent cleraymen of this city, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, and to the members of the Unitarian Club, of this city, and other friends of Dr. Collyer. The reception will be an informal one, in compliance with the wishes of the pastor. Most of the replies to the invitations have been accepted, among which are those from the Rev. Dr. Eaton, the Rev. Mr. Bolles, the Rev. Gustav Gottheil and the Rev. Mr. Cookson, of Boston. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has sent a letter of regret, and the Rev. Heber Newton also cannot come on account of illness, Many kindly and congratulatory letters have been received.

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## HODGMAN'S OVERSHOES.

COR. GRAND STREET. ADJ. FIFTH AVE. HOTEL.

UNION PACIFICS FUTURE.

AN UNOFFICIAL PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OUTLINED.

PROPOSING THAT THE GOVERNMENT ISSUE \$300,000,000 IN 3 PER CENT BONDS AND

ASSUME CONTROL OF THE ROAD. Boston, Dec. 5 .- "The Boston News Bureau" out ines the following plan for a reorganization of the Union Pacific and an adjustment of its debt

to the Government President Clark, of the Union Pacific, will be in New-York this week to confer with the Reorganization Committee. Mr. Clark is no prophet, and no enthusiast upon the present business situation in the Union Pacific territory, but he will be able to give the Reorganization Committee as explicit information regarding the property physically as can Mr. Mink regarding the corporation financially, The best basis for railroad reorganization is hope in the future, and the best basis for such hope is improved earnings. About next summer the Union Pacific will have finished a twelvemonth of the worst comparative earnings any railroad corporation in this country ever experienced, and compared with that twelve-month period earnings ought to show stendy improvement. earnings a matter of history, and forming a basis for future comparison, one can readily figure upon values and formulate those values into a reorganization plan, but the worst feature of the present with which the Reorganization Committee will have to contend is the poor state of business upon the Union Pacific lines and the comparative decrease in earnings which must be shown for some time from month to month.

The second most difficult problem which the committee will have to face is involved in the fact that, with the exception of five minor issues, amounting in the aggregate to less than \$6,000,000, all the sixty issues of Union Pacific bonds are pretty well secured by tangible property that is as valuable to other railroad systems as to the Union Pacific, and some of which might be more valuable to railroads having termini at Chicago than to the Union Pacific, which gets but a shorter

haul to Omaha. The Union Pacific has \$122,000,000 of primary and well-secured bonds. It owes the Government \$56,-00,000, which is not very well secured, except by reason of the fact that the Government, unlike other creditors, has the credit and the power that can take possession of the company and work out There are also \$55,000,000 of secondary ts debt. ssues, and \$5,000.000 of questionable bond issues, which can be treated with upon some basis approaching a true valuation. We submit, therefore, that if an attempt is made to rearrange the \$235,-00,000 of Union Pacific indebtedness, and give full payment to the Government, while earnings are decreasing, it can be best done for all interests, the creditors, the Government and the public generally, upon some such comprehensive plan as the following:

Union Pacific stockholders to surrender as at present a majority control of the property to the Government, which can be represented

erty to the Government, which can be represented by seven directors out of twelve, one director to be appointed each year, or to hold a life position, sub-ject to removal for cause, to have liberal salary and no other occupation.

Second—The Government to issue \$300,000,000 3 per-cent bonds at par, take up all the Union Pacific bonds at the average market valuation of the three years ending January 1, isst, pay the Government debt, and leave from \$20,000 to \$50,000,000 of these bonds in the treasury of the Union Pacific, one-half of which could be used for the raising of the property to a proper standard for a Government road, and one-half remain in the treasury for fut-ure development.

road, and one-hair remain in the fical variety objection. Third—Make these bonds perpetual at 1 per cent, and permit them to be used at par as a basis for National bank circulation.

This plan would enable the United States to treat its present outstanding Government bonds treat its present outstanding Government bonds and their redemption at maturity without considerang the question of the abolition of the present National banking system and the withdrawal of 1990, necessed to bank currency.

freight.
With a system reaching from Oregon to the Gulf, and transacting business with almost every other railroad in the United States, the Government would be in a position to give the people and the railways intelligent transportation legislation. It could be made a cautious experiment of Government control of railway affairs that would test the could be made a cautious experiment of Government control of railway affairs that would test the question of whether the transportation in this country can be as economically and usefully carried forward by the Government as by private corporations. The Government has got to take up the problem of its relations with the Union Pacific, for it has a virtual control of that property to-day through a majority of receivers, and will have maturing the next few years \$6,000,000 of Pacific Railroad obligations, the direct debt of the Government issued on account of Pacific railways. It is not first a transportation problem, it is primarily a United States Treasury problem, and it is not whether the Government can foreclose and save itself from loss by sale of its interest, for if the Union Pacific system is disintegrated it is figured that the Government's second mortgage on a part of the main line of the Union Pacific is not worth 25 cents on the dollar.

The directors of the Union Pacific yesterday met at No. 36 Wall-st, and selected Oliver Ames, 2d, of Boston, to fill the vacancy on the board and the Executive Committee caused by the death of Fred-There were present E. F. Atkins, S. H. H. Clark, Henry H. Cook, F. Gordon Dexter, General Gren-ville M. Dodge, George J. Gould, Gardiner M. Lane, Joseph H. Millard, Alexander E. Orr, Sidney Dil-lon Ripley, Russell Sage, and the Government directors-John W. Doane, General Fitzhugh Lee and Major Joseph W. Paddock.

Subsequently there was a meeting of the reselvers, including S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink and John W. Doane, but it was said that only routine business was transacted. The receivers were too busy to spare time for comment upon the prospects of the company or the plan of reorganiation suggested in Boston dispatches. Senator 'alvin S. Brice, chairman of the Reorganization Committee, and other members of the committee purely unofficial, but there is reason to believe that the suggestions have been considered by some of the members of the Reorganization Committee. No lefinite step will be taken by the committee, how-

ever, for several weeks at least. The action of the committee is hampered by the incertainty as to the feeling in Congress with reuncertainty as to the feeling in Congress with regard to the Union Pacific road, although no legislation is likely to be attempted before Senator Brice, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Roads, reports the result of his conferences with the different creditor and stockholding interests. The present charges upon the Union Pacific Railway proper amount to about \$1,890,900, and upon the entire system, including auxiliary and controlled lines, the charges exceed \$14,090,900, and upon the entire system, including auxiliary and controlled lines, the charges exceed \$14,090,900. The scheme for a \$290,090,000 2 per cent Government issue to cover all existing indebtedness would reduce the fixed charges to \$2,090,000 a year, or to about \$7,200,000 if \$20,000,000 of the bonds were retained in the treasury of the company. While the first mortgage bonds of the company, while the first mortgage bonds of the company now command a premium, other issues are considerably below par, and it is believed by some persons that the entire debt could be refunded at an average which would bring it within the limits of \$200,000,000 or \$220,000,000, leaving the remainder of the \$200,000,000 or \$220,000,000,000, leaving the remainder of the \$200,000,000 or \$220,000,000,000 or \$220,000,000,000 or \$220,000,000,000 or \$220,000,000,000 or \$220,000,000,000 or \$220,000,000,000 or \$220,000,000,0 gard to the Union Pacific road, although no legis-

ANOTHER CUT IN EASTBOUND FREIGHT RATES.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Another important cut in the freight rates eastbound from Chicago was made to-day. The Eric again took the initiative by announcing a cut of 7½ cents in provision rates, including all kinds of packing-nouse products, packed and bulk meats. The tariff list issued announced the following rates: On packing-house products in carloads. 24½ cents for 100 pounds to Boston; 22½ cents to New-York and 20½ cents to Philadelphia. On bulkmeats in carloads, 30½ cents to Boston;

2742 cents to New-York, and 25½ cents to Philadelphia. Rates to all intermediate points will be reduced in proportion. Subsequently a meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association was held, at which it was agreed to follow the Erie in making these reductions, and arrangements were made to izeue tariffs on this basis at ones. These cut rates will go into effect on December 11.

A ROAD SAVES ITS BACK TAXES.

Wooster, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The suit brought by County Treasurer Wasson against N. O. Larwill to ecover back taxes for the years 1881-88 on Pittssurg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railread stock, by reason of its not having been returned for taxation in those years, was to-day decided in favor of the defendant. The amount sued for was \$2,502. Senator Brice and others have settled similar cases, thinking that the suits would go against them if brought to trial.

ULSTER AND DELAWARE DIRECTORS. Kingston, N. V., Dec. 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ulster and Delaware of the Stockholder's of the Cate Carlo Railroad, held this afternoon, the following were elected directors: Horace G. Young, Robert C. Pruyn, Joel W. Burdick, A. Van Sattwoord, C. C. Clark, J. D. Layng, William R. Read, H. C. Soop, Jacob H. Tremper, A. S. Stapies, Samuel G. Dimmick, Davis Winne and Charles Bray.

FINANCIERS WERE NOT ENTHUSIASTIC. Topeka, Dec. 5.-The much-heralded North and South Railroad convention, which met here to-day, has proven a fallure in point of numbers, at least, although to-night its promoters assert that to-morrow's session will show delegates present from every one of the ten States included in the call. At the sessions this afternoon and to-night the time was principally devoted to listening to descriptions of proposed routes and estimates from scriptions of proposed routes and estimates from experienced railroad builders upon the cost of construction. The subject in which the most interest is centred, namely, the plan by which the necessary money is to be raised to construct the road, was not touched upon to-day. The financiers in the enterprise not having made their appearance, a letter was read from an Emporia man who said he could raise sufficient capital to construct the first fifty miles of the line, provided he had assurances that the necessary funds would be forthcoming to complete it.

EMPLOYES TO MEET MR. M'LEOD. Hartford, Conn., Dec. 5.-President McLeod, of the New-York and New-England Railroad, has sum the New-York and New-England Railroad, has summoned the committee of the employes of the road to Boston to meet him there at 11 o'clock to-mornow morning for a conference. It is believed that the meeting is with reference to the 19 per cent reduction in wages which went into effect two or three months ago. At that time President McLeod partially promised to restore wages to the old figure December 1, and said that if unable to do so he would then so inform the committee.

TO DEFINE THE WORD "LINE."

Washington, Dec. 5.-Senator Cullom has introduced a bill intended to meet one of the weak points that experience has found in the Interstate points that experience has found in the Interstate Commerce act. This proposed amendment is intended to enforce the acceptance by one railroad of the traffic of another for the purpose of making a continuous line, and for the further purpose of preventing railroads from discriminating as between roads in the acceptance of traffic. Another amendment by Mr. Cullom defines with positiveness the meaning of the word "line" as applied to railroads. The last amendment repeals the imprisonment clause making violators of the act subject to a fine only.

IMPORTANT COAL ROAD PURCHASED. Philadelphia, Dec. 5.-It was announced here to day that the Pennsylvania Company had purchased two-thirds of the capital stock of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway Company, together with a and Marietta Raiway Suparations thereto. The latter is known as the Cambridge coal field of Ohlo, and it is believed that it will soon occupy as important a relation to the bituminous coal trade of the West as does the Hocking Valley

The weakness in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa securities at the Stock Exchange yesterday was due to rumors cabled from London that a receivership would be applied for. Other reports were circulated to the effect that the company could not meet the interest on its general 4 per cent bonds due January I, and President Reinhart, who is now in London, was said to have failed in negotiating a loan of \$2,000,000. One cable dispatch explained the weakness at the London Stock Exchange as the result of alleged efforts on the part of Mr. Reinhart to secure a renewal of loans maturing at the end of the year, which alarmed holders of securities

control of the company telegraphed from Boston positive denials that the company was in any financial embarrassment. Bankers interested in the securities here ridiculed the idea of a receivership. The faisity of the speculative rumors was established by the following cable dispatch sent from London by President Reinhart in response to inquiries sent from here by the New-York News Bureau and Dow, Jones & Co.:

"There is no justification for such reports concerning Atchison."

DOING GOOD WORK AMONG BOYS.

The New-York City Baptist Mission held its first anniversary meeting in the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Flifty-seventh-st., last night. President Charles L. Colby made an encouraging report of the work done. The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Boston, delivered an address on "The Baptists in History." The attentive ushers were officers of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, an organization established in this city by the society. It trains its members in the duties of good citizens, gives to them a military drill and takes them out of the streets and into the churches. Some companies are composed entirely of Italian boys. The brigade is now established in thirteen States.

MR. VAN ALEN'S WITHDRAWAL,

A DISHEARTENING INCIDENT. From The New-York World (Dem.).

The entire incident has been lamentable, but nothing in it has been so disheartening to men of upright minds as the tone the President adopts in his letter to Mr. Van Alen.

A PROBLEM IN ETCHICS. From The Mail and Express.

Ought not Messrs. White and Gilder now see that
Mr. Van Alen's \$50,000 is returned to him?

PACHYDERMATOUS TOUGHNESS. The Worcester Spy.

The President's letter exhibits his own obstinacy and pachydermatous toughness. All criticism of his views, all opposition to his acts are merely "noise and clamor." The popular feeling is something he does not feel bound to listen to or obey.

THE PUBLIC MIND SUSPICIOUS. From The Utica Herald.

There will be a strong suspicion in the publi-mind that Mr. Van Alen declined the Italian mis-sion with great reluctance, and that he gave up what he considered due him only after great press-ure had been brought to bear on him.

CLEVELAND'S LOST REPUTATION.

From The Providence Journal.

The resignation of Mr. Van Alen comes in time, fortunately, to sare the United States from the discredit of being represented at Rome by a man who had secured the honor of an Ambassadorship through unworthy means. But it cannot restore the lost reputation of Grover Cleveland, who was elected to the Presidency on the supposition that he would not repeat the political immorality of President Harrison in the case of John Wanamaker.

From The Baltimore Herald.

No doubt it was the potential and irresistible force of public opinion on this subject that inspired the Rhode Islander to return his commission to the Secretary of State.

GOOD ADVICE TO "CONTRIBUTORS," From The Brooklyn Eagle.

If the heavy "contributors" once learn that the professional politicians do not spend their money, but simply keep it for their own uses, a reform which discussion does not seem able to effect will be brought about by simple self-interest.

GRANDEUR RECOGNIZED TOO LATE. From The Brooklyn Standard-Union. There is a Democratic spasm of regret about Van Alen. The Democracy did not know he was so great and good a Democrat.

From The Baltimore American.

His defence of his large contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund may be well enough in its way, but it does not relieve the public mind of the conviction that the appointment was a reward for the gift, a quid pro quo of the most paipable sort.

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representing the Government of India, wishing to dispose of their entire stock, have placed the same in our hands.

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and will sell the goods on and after Dec. 1st without regard to cost.

## VAN GAASBEEK & ARKELL.

A SUIT AGAINST G. J. GOULD.

ENTIRE SECRECY PRESERVED AS TO THE DETAILS.

MRS. ZELLA NICOLAUS DECLARES SHE HAD HIS CHECK FOR \$40,000, BUT THAT HE OB-TAINED IT AND APPROPRIATED IT

TO HIS OWN USE. Preliminary proceedings were taken in the Superior Court yesterday to enable Mrs. Zella Nicolaus to begin a sult to recover \$40,000 from George J. Gould. On motion of Howe & Hummel, Judge McAdam appointed Albert Ruhman guardian ad litem of Mrs. Nicolaus, who is eighteen years old. Mrs. Nicolaus's application said that she lived in the city of New-York, and that her cause of action arose out of the following facts: During March, 1883, the petitioner owned a check made and signed by George J. Gould for \$40,000. Subsequently Mr. Gould obtained the check and appropriated it to his own use. Mrs. Nicolaus's affidavit was sworn to on

own use. Mrs. Alcolaus's annual was allowed to Movember 16, 1823, before Reginald S. Durrant, commissioner of deeds.

A. Ruhman, who is appointed guardian ad litem of Mrs. Nicolaus, made affidavit that he was in the clothing business and was worth the \$50 required

of Mrs. Nicolaus, made affidavit that he was in the clothing business and was worth the \$500 required by law.

The information concerning the case which appeared in the papers was extremely meagre. They seemed to be drawn with the intention of making the case as great a mystery as possible. No addresses were given. The name of Mrs. Nicolaus's husband was not mentioned. The name of Albert Ruhman does not appear in the directory. None of the circumstances connected with the case were even hinted at. Everything was made as secret as the legal requirements would permit.

A. H. Hummel said to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon: "We have tried to serve papers on George J. Gould, but we cannot find him. He was not at his home in Fifth-ave, to-day, nor at his office, nor at Lakewood. You must excuse me from discussing the case. In fact, I have nothing to say, and so I have told all newspaper men who have called here to-day."

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 5 (Special).—George J. Gould is at a dinner party this evening. He courteously but emphatically declined to grant an interview upon the Zelia Nicolaus suit to-night, but said he would talk to-morrow morning.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

UTAH IS REPUBLICAN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of November 15 you have dispatch from Salt Lake City stating that "Utah has gone Democratic," and that the Utah Legislature was Democratic. This is not true. The Utah Legislature is Republican in both hor The upper house stands seven Republicans and five Democrats; the lower house, fourteen Republicans and ten Democrats. Two years ago the Legislature was wholly Democratic; the Republicans did not by the returns. In spite of the threats made by by the returns. In spite of the threats made by
the Democrats that to vote the Republican ticket
was a vote against Statehood, and that if Utah
went Democratic Statehood was sure, the people
elected a Republican Legislature, and said by their
votes they did not want Statehood if they had to
swallow the free-trade heresies of the Democratic
party. I hope you will give this space in your
valuable paper, as the Republicans do not wish to
be misrepresented. When Utah is admitted she
will be a Republican State.

Provo City, Utah, Nov. 29, 1893.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I wish to thank you most heartily for your article in this morning's paper in relation to the cable-cars in Broadway. As they are run silently they are nothing but deathtraps. Only two days ango I saved the life of an old man who had a little boy with him. As he stepped out of the way of one car he stepped in front of another coming in an opposite direction. There was no warning from the car.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1893.

MR. VAN GLAHN'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In order to correct an erroneous impression that has gone out, allow me the space in your valuable paper to make the following statement: In my speech of Wednesday evening, which has been widely quoted, I stated that, as a member of the Session of the West Church, I wished the congregation to understand that we had considered Dr. Paxton's resignation carefully and deliberately, and that, as we knew it was for his best interests, and that, as we knew it was for his best interests, and for the best interests of our church, that it be accepted, we had unanimously recommended to the congregation the acceptance of his resignation, but that, through the intervention of some of his so-called friends, who insisted on knowing the truth, great injury had been done him, and it then made the remark, which, as it seemed to offend a few of the members, I afterward withdrew. It was this last criticism which I made of the committee who brought in the report that was rejected which aroused their indignation, and has since been misconstrued as an attack on Dr. Paxton, and which I wish corrected.

The vote proved that the congregation had full confidence in the Session, and that is all I wanted to prove, week Dec. 1899 E. C. VAN GLAHN. New-York, Dec. 1, 1893.

BETTER AT FINANCE THAN AT CHURCH LAW. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Brother Russell Sage, I think, will have to

Sir. Brother Russell Sage, I think, win have to hand over to the West Presbyterian Church that \$10,000. He is a better financier than a theologian. He may be well up in the law as to the status of the twenty-seven corporations he is interested in, but Dr. Paxton is pastor of the church until the Presbytery dissolve the pastoral relation. The congregation or session cannot sever the relation without the approval of the higher court.

Sand Lake, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1833 "RUSTICUS."

A RHYME'S APPLICATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

"Happy is he Who can ride a donkee, 1 This is just what the Cleveland Administration is trying to do in regard to the Hawaiian affair. But it will be slain.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1893.

ABSURDITY OF THE PAPER SCHEDULE. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Grover Cleveland, we see by the newspapers

Sir: Grover Cleveland, we see by the newspapers, took \$20,000 interest in the Manufacturers' Investment Company, a corporation at Madison, Me., and Appleton, Wis., making sulphite wood pulp. Daniel Lamont, now Secretary of War, is vice-president. The McKinley tariff has a specific duty of \$7\$ at ton on it. The new Wilson bill says 10 per cent. This makes the duty more than under McKinley. As it costs about \$7\$ a ton to lay the pulp down from Germany, the duty at 10 per cent would be \$7\$ 80 a ton, while under the McKinley tariff it is \$7\$. Thus Mr. Wilson has lowered the duty on paper and increased the duty on the raw material. Tissue they have reduced from about \$7\$ per cent duty to \$25\$ per cent. Sulphite is largely used in tissue, and some grades are made entirely used in tissue, and some grades are made entirely of it. Expose this, and show the absurdity of the new bill.

New-York. Dec. 2, 1832.

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MARKS A. F. CHAIR CO.,

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S PLAIN WORDS.

HE FINDS MUCH FAULT WITH CAPTAINS COLD MAN AND MORTIMER OF THE 69TH REGIMENT.

The indorsements on the muster rolls of the companies of the 69th Regiment by Inspector-General McGrath are liable to cause unpleasant, feelings to at least two of the officers of the regiment, Captains Coleman and Mortimer, These reports by General McGrath have been looked for with considerable misgiving by the officers of the regiment generally. The muster rolls have arrived in regiment. A Tribune reporter learned, however, that General McGrath criticised harshly the two officers mentioned. After remarking about the poor condition of Companies E and F, which these two captains command, he says practically that the best service Captains Coleman and Mortimer can perform for the 69th Regiment is to resign.

Both officers had already been talked about con

siderably. A report was circulated some time ago that Captain Coleman was about to be ordered before an examining board, and another report was to the effect that he intended to resign. A report was also circulated extensively that Captain Mortimer intended to resign, but that was contradicted. It is not believed that either officer will leave the regiment at least until after the election of a colonel.

General McGrath commends two companies of the regiment, I and K, particularly.

Lieutemant-Colonel Moran took command of the regiment last night. The order retiring Colonel Cavanagh arrived at the armory yesterday morning. An election has not yet been ordered. The friends of both Lieutenant-Colonel Moran and Major Duffy talk confidently about the success of the candidate whom they favor. Duffy's friends say he will have fully twenty votes out of thirty-two. Moran's champions mention no figures, but they declare that the Lieutenant-Colonel will be elected by a good, round majority.

Albany, Dec. 5 (Special).—It is reported here that Governor Flower and Adjutant-General Porter have instructed General Fitzgerald, of New-York, to order an election of Colonel of the 69th Regiment. Neither Governor Flower nor General Porter would isclose to-night what disposition had been made of the question as to who would be Colonel Cavanagh's successor, but both said that a general order would soon be issued in relation to the vacancy. The order will be issued through General Fitzgerald. Adjutant-General Porter states that the Governor has no power to appoint the colonel of a regiment until the regiment itself has made three attempts to do so, and has falled upon each occasion. that Captain Coleman was about to be ordered

Police Captain Berghold again stopped the dance du ventre in the Cairo Street at the World's Fair Prize-Winners' Exposition yesterday. He told the Prize-Winners' Exposition yesteriay. He told the manager in the morning that if he attempted to give the dance he would arrest the women, as he did the day preceding. The management will wait until the courts have decided on the question. The theatre was filled at every performance yesterday. Fatima, Zora and Selika, the three girls who were arrested on Monday, wandered around in Cairo Street and the Exyptian Care, smoking cigarettes and throwing kisses to the bewildered specialized.

LICENSING GLOVE FIGHTS AT JACKSONVILLE. Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 5 (Special).—The City. Council to-day took action on the proposed ordinance licensing glove contests, fixing the license fee at \$50, and allowing five-ounce gloves to be used. The ordinance passed the first and second readings without objection, and was laid on the table for final passage at the next meeting. There is no opposition to it, and it will go through. This does away with all fear of Governor Mitchell and his opposition, and practically decides that the Corbett-Mitchell fight will come off here on Janes at the contest of th